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E. H. MADRA, Editor.  
T. J. HOLTUN, Proprietor and Publisher.

**TERMS:**  
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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in his name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	(Sun)	(Sun)	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday	5 10 6 44		For May, 1836.
2 Saturday	5 15 6 45		D. N. M.
3 Sunday	5 14 6 46		Fall 1 2 40 morn.
4 Monday	5 13 6 47		Last 7 8 8 eve'n.
5 Tuesday	5 12 6 48		New 15 8 43 morn.
6 Wednesday	5 11 6 49		First 23 12 18 aft'n.
7 Thursday	5 10 6 50		

Advertisements from Richmond  
(PUBLISHED GRATIS.)

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Splendid Assortment of FANCY SPRING ARTICLES—READY MADE!  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Albany, New York, and Washington City, and is now opening, a few dozen below the Banks, Richmond, Va. a large and fresh supply of

## HUMBLED, &c.

Selected with great care expressly for the Spring Trade and consumption. The following comprise but a very small part of his stock, viz:

Lesson on no Lesson—cut in the latest style, and much improved;  
Instructions on no Instructions—with and without collars—newest style;  
BANK on no BANK—a good deal altered in the cut—an excellent article;  
FLAG on no FLAG—a brand new article, never before seen in market;  
TRENCH on no TRENCH—very superb—cut in the latest Washington style; never before in market;

Besides many other articles of a cheaper sort, such as *Willow* or *no Willow*—*Watkins* or *no Watkins*—*McMullen* or *no McMullen*, &c. intended for the poor and needy.

ALSO, TWO NEW ARTICLES,  
Just arrived from Washington, and never before seen in America, viz:

ABOLITION BAKERS, with flags before and behind, called *Voss*—a superb article.

SAFETY CALVATS, called *Beasties*—a very convenient article. Besides many other necessities, made specially to order, to conceal dirt and filth of all kinds—besides with a large supply of *Soup, Colanders, Collars, and Eau de Cologne*.

Also, on consignment, from a Lady in Florida, about to leave the country, a large supply of *Cut-throats* or *FLYING PETTICOATS*, of convenient cut and easy fit—All of which articles may be had on accommodating terms. To those who obtain for the purpose of distribution, a liberal allowance will be made.

Any thing made to order, with fidelity and dispatch—Also, Washing, Scouring and Dyeing done neatly and quickly.

## T. RITCHIE, Tailor and

Agent for M—V—B—A—

N. B. My authorized agents in Cochland, Amelia, Mecklenburg, Isle of Wight, Nottoway, and other counties in the State, will attend to and fill up all orders, as the drawers of other trading houses do.

The establishment at Raleigh will serve the State of North Carolina with such as may be wanting of the above articles, and will be furnished with additional supplies previous to the August demand.

## PICTURE OF AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

Here is a capital portrait, from the "Cincinnati Farmer," of an idle, lazy, noisy, grog-shop politician and office-seeker. How earth could hardly have painted the picture better. We commend it to certain patriots of the same sort in these parts:

"Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition; out at elbows, out at knees, out in pocket, out of spirits, and out in the street, an 'out and out' in every respect. He sat upon the curbstone, leaning his head upon his hand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth forlornly into the gutter. At length, leaving a deep sigh, he spoke. 'They used to tell me—put not your trust in princes—and I have not. None of 'em never wanted to borrow nothing of me. Princes! pooh! Put not your trust in politicians! them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Hav'n't I been serving my country these five years, like a patriot; going to meetings and huzzing my daylight hours, and getting as blue as blazes; hav'n't I blocked the windows, got licked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses, for the good of the Commonwealth and the popularity of our illegal rights! and all for what? Why, for nix.

"If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office! Republics is ungrateful! I didn't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of and have nothing to do, and I've got half nothing to do! Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swagged if they ain't!"

Anson County.—A letter to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, from a gentleman in Anson, gives the gratifying assurance, that "There is great unanimity in old 'democratic Anson'; and that Van Buren men are so scarce that it would require any of their party to call a meeting and have friends sufficient to fill the Chair, and other important appointments. Dudley takes well."

"What do you know about Van Buren that you should vote for him?" These were the words that saluted my ears as I approached a group of country people in the Court yard, at Lincoln, last week. I eyed the speaker an old man, and thought I saw a good deal of plain sense under an unpolished exterior. His adversary replied, that Mr. Van Buren was surely a great man, also he never would have got so high. How high would he ever have got, said the old man, if General Jackson and the office men had not taken him up—Did you ever hear of anything great that he ever did? or any thing smart he ever said? Did you ever hear him called an orator? or a hero? or a man of remarkable wisdom? or virtue? or remarkable for any thing but for his cunning and selfishness? You may be must be a great man, because he is so high; why, Aaron Burr was of exactly the same height, and Quincy Adams was a peg higher, yet I don't think you would vote for either of these for President. A monkey may climb high for his own pleasure, or the amusement of the boys, but remember, the higher a monkey climbs the more he exposes himself. But if Mr. Van Buren was ever so capable, (said the old gentleman,) I cannot see how a Southern man can vote for him, for the fact cannot be disguised that on the question of slavery he is against us. "Pshaw, this is all damned federal party slang," said the Van Burenite. The old gentleman held forth his trembling hand, and pointed to one of the eminences in sight of where they were standing—Young man, said he, since I and my friends, the Whigs, met your grandfather, and his friends, the Tories, on that hill yonder, where the bones of some are lying till this day, I have never taken sides with any set of men for any purpose. I got a wound in the battle of Ramsour's, that sent me home, and has kept me there pretty much a disabled man, and I never heeded to the hue and cry of party, for I know that they mislead with names. But I have watched affairs as they passed, and whenever called on, I have given my opinion without fear or hesitation. If the Journals of the New York Legislature are to be believed, Mr. Van Buren did vote a resolution that no State ought to be admitted into the Union unless such State would provide against the existence of slavery in such new State. This was just before the application of Missouri for admission, and when she did apply, the sentiment of this resolution was urged with such earnestness by the New York Senator, and others from the non-slaveholding States, that it had very nearly broke up our Union. But this was not all; this same Martin Van Buren voted for the election of Rufus King, a federalist, that he had always hated—yes, and he wrote a Book, and wrote in the Newspapers, to get Mr. King elected; what was it all for? Why, it was because Mr. King was an able man and an abolitionist. Yes, sir, while the debate was raging in the Senate of the U. States, he (V. B.) wrote to one of his friends that he would "put his head on the property" of the measure. Now, all those things are history—they never were denied nor questioned until a party rose up amongst us, who wished to make Mr. Van Buren President. Like all violent partisans, they believe nothing but what they wish. I have heard these things talked of when no such bias was on the public mind, and it was then believed that Rufus King and Martin Van Buren were the most dangerous men to Southern interests, of any in the nation. The spoils man, a little posed at this impressive onset or rather upset, looked first in one direction and then another; at length, he picked up a kind of a face and hollowed "hurra for Jackson and Van Buren," and burst forth into a sort of forced laugh; but no one seeming to join in his merriment, he made some excuse, and retired.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

## THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION—JEFFERSON AND VAN BUREN.

We earnestly invite the attention of every man, who loves his country better than he does his party, to the following extracts. It will be seen that Mr. Jefferson regarded the Missouri Question as one of the highest importance to the South, and that it involved a principle, which, if admitted, carried with it the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, not within the District of Columbia only, but within the States likewise,—and it will be, according to the view of that great Statesman, whose name and authority are often quoted by the Van Burenites themselves as conclusive, not the arrogation of a new power, "but another exercise of that power, to declare that all shall be free," in the States as well as in the District. Mr. Van Buren's opinion are in his own words, copied from his Preamble and Resolutions, adopted by the New York Legislature in 1820, and fully carried out by her Delegation in both branches of Congress in the Missouri controversy." Read, people of the South, and say whether, as slaveholders, you can consent to entrust the protection of that vital interest to the "tender mercies" of Van Buren. Read!

## Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the Missouri Question.

Mr. Jefferson's opinion.—"The Missouri Question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State and united them together by the fraternalism of party. I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance and the direct consequence of this question.

"I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs: But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated in the question. What does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? And this by the bye is but the name of the case. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free."

Mr. Van Buren's opinion.—"The Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new STATES, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union: therefore, 'Resolved, That our Senators be instructed to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.'

Will you listen to the warning voice of Jefferson, or will you turn a deaf ear to his counsel?

From the Huntsville Advocate.

## THE VICE PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD!!

On Friday evening last a shower of pamphlets fell upon the devoted Post Office in this place, under the front of that distinguished functionary, Martin Van Buren. These pamphlets were of course directed to various good citizens of the Town and County of Madison.

This neat little electioneering document is entitled "Northern Sentiments upon the movements of Abolitionists"—and embraces, within the compass of sixteen pages, the Proceedings of the Anti-Abolitionist meeting at Albany, Mr. Van Buren's letter from Owasco to a gentleman in Georgia, upon the Slave Question, an extract from Governor Marcy's Message, and the speech of Mr. Wright of N. York, in the Senate, upon the disposition of the Abolition petitions.

The major portion of this pamphlet is of old date, and has already been submitted to the rigid ordeal of political criticism. The party connexion, bearing, and tendency of these papers we shall not pretend at this time to discuss. But the fact that they are franked by the second officer of the Government, and that officer too a candidate for the Presidency, deserves a serious comment. One of the boldest, most striking, and most alarming innovations upon the usage of our government, is the free and extensive use which is made, at the present day of the franking privilege, for party objects, and party objects solely, by men high in office.

It has been well remarked, by that intrepid foe of corruption, the celebrated Junius, that "what yesterday was fact to-day is doctrine. One precedent begets another. They soon accumulate. And constitute the law." When the use of the franks was first attempted, simply with a view to promote or defeat the political fortunes of individuals, the boldness and novelty of the undertaking produced a shock of surprise and indignation in the public mind; and even the reckless partisans, instead of yielding a ready and blind approbation, sought ingenious perplexities and palliations for the proceeding. But, now, these sentiments of unfamiliar repugnance to a daring and extraordinary practice, have passed away entirely. The use of canvassing franks by every officer in the government is openly and unblushingly practiced.

What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine! It is now the settled usage of the country to frank, not only public documents, but opinions, coming from any and every quarter, to answer the transient ends of party, or to serve the selfish and corrupt objects of individual ambition. One officer franks for another, and each for himself. The way has been opened and met with sufficient sanction—and Martin Van Buren boldly avails himself of the advantages of his elevated position, and paves his road to the Presidency, by the liberal distribution of political wares expressly got up for the Presidential market. If the people see nothing in all this incompatible with the public situation, fatal to the purity of the elective franchise, and dangerous to the existence of free government, who shall say nay to Mr. Van Buren's being the next President!!

## SYNOPSIS

### Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, April 8, 1836.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing Reports from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for estimates of the amount necessary to put the Land and Naval Defences of the country upon a proper footing of strength and respectability; which reports were referred to the Committees which have the subjects in charge.

Mr. Grundy asked and obtained leave to introduce a Joint Resolution to change the commencement of the contract year in the General Post Office Department, [changes it from the 1st of January to the 1st of July]; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The Senate went into Executive session; after which, it adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Bill from the Senate, to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin; and after much debate upon various provisions therein, it was read a third time and passed.

After some consideration of private bills, the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 9.

HOUSE.—The day was spent in the consideration of divers private bills, several of which were finally passed.

Monday, April 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Bill to suspend so much of the Act imposing discriminating duties as applies to the Portuguese Islands, and to reduce the duties on Wines; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House to the Bill to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. One amendment of the House, in relation to the salary of the Governor of Wisconsin, was disagreed to by the Senate—the others were agreed to—and the Bill sent back to the House.

Incidental Publications.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Special Order, being the Bill prohibiting Deputy Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Mr. King, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in favor of the bill; after which, it was laid on the table till to-morrow.

A Bill to provide a mode for paying the pensioners of the United States, was discussed, read a third time.

HOUSE.—The resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, directing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to vote for a Bill to Distribute the Revenue arising from Sales of Public Lands among the several States, for the purpose of Internal Improvement and Education, being first in order, were taken up.

Mr. Speight moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions, for the purpose of receiving Petitions and Memorials, and such resolutions as would not give rise to debate.

Mr. Graves remarked that he hoped the House would not allow the consideration of any other subject to supersede that of the Resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, now before it. Only about one hour on each Monday can be devoted to the consideration of them, under the present order of business; and it seemed to him that a subject of such general interest is at least entitled to this small portion of our time. The distribution of the sales of the public lands is a subject in which every State in this Union feels a deep interest, and it ought not to be set aside without some good reason. The object of the gentleman from North Carolina, in suspending the consideration of this subject for the purpose of receiving petitions, may be attained by dispensing with the Rules to-morrow for that purpose. And he (Mr. G.) was unable to account why that gentleman had chosen to make his motion to-day, when he knows the effect of it will be to occupy the very small portion of time allotted by the House to this subject, one in which Kentucky has a much greater direct interest than any other upon which this Congress will likely act. I trust, sir, this motion will not prevail.

The question was then taken on postponing the further consideration of the Kentucky resolutions, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

Petitions and Memorials were then presented by Messrs. Speight, W. B. Shephard, and McKay, of North Carolina, and divers other members.

On motion of Mr. Conner, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Franklin, in Macon county, North Carolina, down Valley River, to Huntington, thence to Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia.

Mr. Slade presented a Memorial from sundry citizens of the City of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a Constitution which sanctions the existence of slavery, and prohibits the abolition thereof.

The Chair, upon examining the memorial, decided that, under the order of the House, appointing a Select Committee on the subject, (Mr. Pinckney's), the memorial was referred to that Committee.

Mr. Slade appealed from this decision of the Chair; but, before the question was taken on the appeal, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 12.

SENATE.—Slavery in Arkansas.—Mr. Clay rose to present several petitions which had come into his hands. They were signed by citizens of Philadelphia, many of whom were known to be of the first respectability, and the others were, no doubt, entitled to the highest consideration. The petitions were directed against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, while there was a clause in her Constitution prohibiting any future legislation for the abolition of slavery within her limits. He had felt considerable doubt as to the proper disposition which he should make of these petitions, while he wished to acquit himself of the duty, entrusted to him. The bill for the admission of Arkansas had passed the Senate, and gone to the other House. It was possible that it would be returned from that branch with an amendment, which would bring this subject into consideration. He wished the petitioners had selected some other organ. He did not concur in the prayer of the petitioners. He thought that Arkansas, and another State or Territory south of 36° 30', had the entire right, according to the compromise made on the Missouri question, to frame its Constitution, in reference to slavery, as it might think proper. He adhered to the opinions on this point which he held on a former memorable occasion, which

would be in the recollection of Senators. He would only ask that one of these memorials be read, and that the whole of them should then be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, presented petitions similar to those presented by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay). He had been doubtful whether he should present them, as he was opposed to their object, and would adhere to the Missouri compromise. He moved to lay the petitions on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kent presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, instructing the Senators to vote for a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

Mr. Goldsborough presented resolutions from the same Legislature, against the Expunging Resolution.

The Senate proceeded again to consider the bill concerning Incendiary Publications; when Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in reply to the objections which had been made to the bill.

Mr. Davis answered the observations of the Senator from South Carolina. After he had concluded, The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and after being in session a short time with closed doors, adjourned.

HOUSE.—A Bill to repeal the 14th section of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, was considered, and after much debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 136 to 17. [This section of the Charter made the notes of the Bank a legal tender in payments to the Government, and required the officers of the Customs and others to receive them as such. The requisition to receive these notes of course expired on the 3d of March last, along with the Charter of the Bank; but the notes of the Bank being of undisputed soundness, the officers of the Customs have, since the expiration of the U. S. Bank Charter, continued to receive them, as they have the notes of other Banks—to prevent which, and thus give another blow to the long since defunct *Monster*, our *Rulers* have hit upon this most magnificent expedient of refusing to receive their notes in payment of duties on imported goods!!!! It is said that their next move will be to prohibit these notes from being received in payments at the Land Offices! We could not place faith in this report, if previous moves on the part of the *Solomons* who direct our affairs had not long ago prepared us to expect nothing that was good, and be surprised at nothing that was bad, in their policy.]

General Appropriation Bill.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Patton in the Chair), and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, took up the Bill making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year 1836.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Shepperd, the bill was ordered to be taken up by sections, and clause by clause.

Mr. C. Allan moved an amendment, to insert, after the 8th line of the first section, a clause making a general reduction in the salaries of all Government officers and clerks; fixing the salary of the President at \$15,000; reducing that of heads of Departments and of the Vice President one-third; and proposing a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all salaries of clerks, collectors of the customs, postmasters, &c.; providing that no clerk should receive less than \$800, no collector or postmaster more than \$3000, from all their official income; which amendment was *negatived without a division*.

Mr. Shepperd then moved to amend the fourth clause, by striking out the sum of "\$25,000 for incidental expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws," and to insert "\$5000 for incidental expenses, and \$12,000 for publishing and distributing the laws."

Mr. S. went at length into an examination of details to show that the amount he proposed would be adequate to the wants of the Department for the current year. Many expenses which had called for large appropriations in previous years, would not occur again; and from the inquiries he had made of the Secretary, he was satisfied that sum would suffice. The sum of \$12,000, he was sure, would be sufficient for the expenses of printing and publishing.

Mr. Wise said he should not vote for the amendment on account of its form. It proposed to give \$12,000 for printing, and \$5,000 for contingencies. During the last Congress he had continually warned against these appropriations for pure contingencies. These items come into this bill in forty places. He would beg the House to look at the whole amount of money thus placed in the hands of the State Department. Twenty of the items for pure contingencies amounted to \$68,000; there were besides twenty other items, for the most part contingent, but having some specification, amounting to \$130,000! Here there was, then, the enormous amount, taking the whole that is contingent, and some mixed in character, of \$294,315. He would ask what was the use of going into specifications at all, when a single Department has that gross sum to be expended by nobody knows who, and for nobody knows what? Mr. W. wished the House to notice how these appropriations for contingencies were slipped into the bill. Foreign Ministers, it was known, had their salaries and outfits, which ought to be enough, and they were provided for. Then came an item for contingent expenses for all missions abroad, \$30,000; and two or three lines afterwards was found another item of \$30,000 for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. He wished to know to whom and for what these *douzeurs* were to be paid; and if the People wished to know, and ought to know the abuses of the Government, they never could be known if contingencies were to be multiplied in this way. Can any one tell how they are expended? Na. These pure contingencies—he might call them the *Reuben M. Whitney items*—are perfectly secret, unknown, and unsearchable.

Before he voted for any one of them, he should ask for some explanation—something more than merely telling that the Department wants certain sums of money. When there was a determination of the party in power to give a successor to the Presidency, was it not proper to ask for what purposes the money is to be applied? He was determined for himself to vote for no appropriation, the object of which was unknown to him and unknown to the country. He wished to see if the morals of the People and the morals of the Departments are to be corrupted; for he would trust no President, and no President's partisan, who nominated a successor, and determined to elect him if they can.

After some further debate, without taking any question, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 13.

SENATE.—Messrs. Buchanan and Southard presented sundry petitions against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, without a provision in her Constitution for the abolition of slavery!



The Bill to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications, was again taken up. Mr. Wilson moved to amend the Bill by striking out the first section, and inserting a substitute which he had prepared. After discussion on this motion, the substitute was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged nearly the whole day in discussing the various provisions of the Bill, introduced yesterday, making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year 1836.

Thursday, April 14.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some private business, the Senate took up the Bill to provide for the distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the States; after some debate upon which, and some amendments to it were agreed to, it was laid on the table till to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to consider a Message received from the House, insisting on their amendment to the Bill for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. A motion to appoint a Committee of Conference upon the subject, was agreed to; and Messrs. Buchanan, Webster, and Shupley, were appointed on the part of the Senate. (The difference between the two Houses, on this Bill, is in relation to the salary to be allowed the Governor of the Territory, the Senate wishing to give him \$3,500, and the House \$2,500.)

HOUSE.—Mr. Dromgoole asked the House to take up the following resolution, offered by him on yesterday viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House full information of the mode and manner of selecting Banks in the several States or Territories for the Deposits of the Public Money of the United States; of all contracts, agreements, or stipulations entered into with said Banks for the safe keeping of said moneys; that the Secretary of the Treasury also state what agents have been employed, the nature and extent of their agency, and the compensation which such agents have received in any way from the Government of the United States; and that he also state what officers or agents on the part of said Banks have in any way participated or been instrumental in the formation of any such contracts, agreements, or stipulations concerning the deposits and safe keeping of said moneys in said Banks.

The motion to consider this resolution was agreed to; when Mr. Wise rose, and moved to amend it, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert in its stead the resolution heretofore offered by him, [given in our last paper.] Mr. Wise spoke in favor of this motion, until the arrival of the hour for taking up the Orders of the Day; when,

The House again took up the Appropriation Bill, and debated it until the adjournment.

#### VAN BUREN IN NEW YORK.

The Anti-Caucus Party in New York seem to be roused up to the coming contest. They speak pretty confidently of being able to take the vote of his own State from the Baltimore Nominee. We had all along given up that State to Mr. Van Buren, but on looking more minutely into his strength as exhibited in former elections, we see that but a slight revolution in the popular voice will carry the State against him. We consider it a strong argument against the qualifications and fitness of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, to see so strong a party in his own State who are opposed to his election. The following, from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, presents the calculations of that print, and the data upon which they are based.—*Knox Register*.

"No one, at least no well informed politician, doubts, that if the elements of opposition in this State can be united, Van Buren must lose the electoral vote. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to remind the reader that he and Jackson together only had a majority of thirteen thousand out of three hundred and fifty-four thousand votes polled in 1832—that many of the Jackson men were Clintonians and will never support Van Buren—that others are for Harrison and will give him a preference over the nominee of the Executive—and finally, that in 1828 when Van Buren was elected Governor, he only had a plurality of the votes polled, while Jackson had a large majority of the whole State. Such being the case, we repeat that it is only necessary for the Whigs to unite, and act in concert in this State, and its electoral vote is lost to Van Buren."

From the Washington Sun.

Another Artifice Exposed.—We have been aware, for some time past, that an effort has been making by some of the highest (if not the very highest) officers of the Government, to create a belief that Judge White was to be dropped, and Mr. Harrison taken up, by Virginia, North and South Carolina. This we know to be false; and defy Mr. Van Buren, or any other man, to point to a single individual from the public men of those States who is not, secretly or openly, a Van Buren man, who does not support the claims of Judge White, in preference to those of any other. There is not a man in Congress, either from Virginia, North Carolina, or South Carolina, who, opposing Van Buren, will not support Judge White.

This precious artifice will not do; it is too easily put down, disproved, and discredited.

It is necessary that the people at large should know these facts, that they may be on their guard against being deceived by false representations.

Own Construction.—Mr. Benton yesterday made quite a characteristic display (not at all wonderful) of his lexicographical power. He gravely maintained that the phrase in the Constitution, "keep a Journal," means merely to write it. It may afterwards be defaced, torn up, or burnt. In the way of a *reductio ad absurdum*, he went on to show that if to keep, as in the Constitution, means to preserve, then the Constitution does not provide for making a Journal. The whole host of logicians and lexicographers from Aristotle down to Noah Webster, were miserable dubs in comparison of this marvellous manufacture of language and logic.—*U. S. Tel.*

#### HURRA FOR ASHE!

The Grand Jury of Ashe County, at March Term, 1836, of the Superior Court of said County, hereby

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism, of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and will cordially unite with the friends of Order and Constitutional Liberty, throughout the United States, in the support of so distinguished a personage for the Presidency of this Republic.

That we will heartily support John Tyler, of Virginia, as a fit person to be elected Vice President.

That we will use all proper means in our power to secure the election of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, to the gubernatorial chair of this State.

That we disapprove of the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as President and Richard M. Johnson, as Vice-President of the United States, by the Baltimore Convention. Of Martin Van Buren, because he is too much of the artful, cunning, intriguing, non-committal Politician, and too little of the high-minded, honorable, and candid Statesman. Of Richard M. Johnson, because he possesses not a single qualification for the discharge of the duties of the high station to which he has been nominated by a self-created, illegitimate, and irresponsible convention of office-holders and office-seekers, and sets at defiance all the conventional rules of civilized society.

That we will not support Richard Dobbs Spaight for Governor of this State, because we believe he lacks mental qualification; and because he entertains principles hostile to the growth and prosperity of our country.

Jan. Sutherland, Foreman.

Wm. Weaver, John Calloway,  
Rezin Jones, Thomas Ham,  
David Blevins, William Sexton,  
Daniel Green, Jesse Greer,  
Stephen Osborn, William Ashley,  
John Gilley, Reuben Hartly,  
John Dickson, Officer of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of Ashe County, consisted of only 14 persons, and only one dissented from the foregoing resolutions, who afterwards authorized his name to be affixed to them.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND, Foreman.

Hurra for Stokes!—In the Salem Chronicle, we find the proceedings of a numerous White Meeting at Germantown, Stokes County.—George Brooks Esq., presided, with Samuel Flippin and Wm. C. Cole, Vice Presidents, and Wm. H. Lyon and Gideon E. Moore, Secretaries. Col. Matthew R. Moore delivered a forcible address in relation to the object for which the meeting had been convened. Resolutions were then introduced by Constantine L. Banner, Esq., John M. Morehead, Esq., of Guilford County, who was casually present, being called upon from all parts of the house, rose and delivered a very animated, able, and appropriate speech. "He reviewed the course pursued by Van Buren and the 'spoils party,' and their ridiculous inconsistency in assuming to themselves the whole democracy of the country. He said that he voted for Gen. Jackson in 1824, 1828, and 1832, against King Caucus, and that he would vote for Judge White against King Caucus in 1836.

"In the course of his remarks he observed that the Van Buren prints had published a letter said to have been written by Gen. Jackson, approving of the Baltimore Caucus, which nominated Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, which he believed must be a base forgery; if not, that Gen. Jackson had changed his principles, for he knew that the General and all his friends were opposed to Caucus in 1824, and that the monster had been put down by him—that if King Caucus was a monster in 1824, he is a monster in 1836—that it is perfectly consistent for the friends of the Caucus now to support Mr. Van Buren, as he was the chairman of the Congressional Caucus in 1834, who nominated Mr. Crawford; but that original Jackson men should support him, was too absurd to be acknowledged. And in fine, he portrayed the inconsistency of the Van Buren party with his usual ability, and with such striking evidences of truth, that the meeting frequently responded with hearty cheers.

The spirited preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Banner, were then unanimously adopted. And finally Thomas Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, was recommended as a White candidate for Elector in that District.

The above proceedings read a lesson to those party hacks who endeavor to persuade the people that it is only the Clay party who support Judge White. They will find this to be a woful mistake when the day of trial comes. The fact is that we find Mr. Morehead's name as the Jackson candidate for Elector in 1828 and in 1832, and Judge Settle on the same Jackson Ticket in 1832; both opposed at all times to Clay, and both foremost among the ranks of Gen. Jackson's friends, before Jacksonism was attempted to be merged into Van Burenism.

A bone to pick.—The Legislature of N. Carolina solemnly declared, at the last session, that it would regard any attempt to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, as the "first step towards a general emancipation of the Slaves of the South." This declaration was made with almost perfect unanimity. How then, can North Carolina be expected to vote for a man, who avows the opinion that Congress possesses the Constitutional power to interfere with this most delicate subject?—*Register*.

#### Latest from Florida.

From the Jacksonville (Florida) Courier, April 14.

##### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Since our last, nothing of importance has been heard from any division of the army. By an arrival from Fort Drane, we learn that on the 1st inst. an express reached there, from Gen. Eustis, stating that he was destitute of corn and forage for his horses. He has about seven hundred mounted men in his division. Having no corn or forage at Fort Drane to send him, they must have suffered exceedingly. Gen. Eustis was then about 25 miles from Fort Drane, and four or five days march behind Gen. Scott.

It has now been sixteen days since Gen. Scott reached the Withlacoochee. Considerable anxiety is felt with regard to them. They cannot have met the Indians near the old fighting ground, as their guns would have been heard. There is little doubt that Gen. Scott has marched to Tampa Bay. It is possible, that the Indians, on seeing his force, deemed it best to give themselves up, and that he has gone to escort them to Tampa Bay. It is far more probable, that the Indians have eluded him, as he has been compelled to go there for provisions. With so large a force, it is scarcely possible that any other disaster should befall them, than a scarcity of provisions.

Nearly every day discloses new indications that the Indians are scattering. The last week several families from Alachua have come to this place. They begin to despair of being able to plant this season. They believe they shall be constantly exposed to the depredations of this marauding foe, and that when the troops retire to their summer stations, their situation will be more deplorable than it ever has been. When information is received of the movements of Gen. Scott, we hope the condition of their affairs will assume a more favorable aspect.

#### Latest from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 11.—We have the following reports by the General De Kalb, from Brazoria, that mailed on the third inst. Gen. Houston had retreated twenty miles from the Colorado, on the 26th March the enemy having advanced to the opposite shore. San Felipe had been burned by the inhabitants. It was also the intention of the people to burn Bell's Landing and Brazoria, should the Mexicans approach. Intelligence had been received at the mouth of the river that Col. Fanning had capitulated, on condition not again to serve against the Mexicans, but that the next morning the whole garrison was put to the sword. No official information, however, had been received, and it was not generally believed.

The Mexicans were advancing in two columns, one upon Houston, the other upon the mouth of the Brazos.

The De Kalb is full of women and children, and all the other vessels. The inhabitants are destroying every thing, and laying waste the country.

Extract of a letter dated Peach Point, March 28.

"Mr. Sharp has arrived from Houston's Camp which he left on the 24th in the evening, and states that there were 800 Mexicans encamped on the Prairie just above Houston's, and Sharp thinks there has been an engagement. Houston had resolved to attack them, and so sanguine was he of success that he was about to take measures to prevent their escaping, by sending a body of 300 men beyond the enemy. Prisoners taken by our men, state the enemy's force did not exceed 8000 men when they left Bexar. Houston had with him about 2,000 men, and his force was daily augmenting. Nothing certain had been heard from Fanning; the reports are that he is retreating. The Garrison at San Patricio, of 95 men, had an engagement with 1200 of the enemy, killed 150, and wounded as many more, and retreated without loss."

#### SALE OF ENGLISH CATTLE.

Capt. Bradford, of this place, has recently sold to H. R. W. Hill Esq.—for his farm in Tipton county—a small lot of very superior cattle, viz:

Imported cow, with bull calf 7 months old, \$800  
3th red cow, with 8 months heifer calf, 300  
Two 3th Durham heifers, 300

We are gratified to see our capitalists making so good a use of a small portion of their "surplus" means. The improvement of our breed of cattle by the introduction of thorough-bred stock from abroad, is an object of the highest importance; and we trust Mr. Hill and others like him—who have such abundant means—will not stop short of a direct importation from England, of a lot of choice Improved Short Horned Durhams. This is the first great step to be taken, after which all other difficulties in the way of a successful competition with Kentucky and our sister States in the cattle line—for fine horses, we yield to none of them—will be readily overcome.—*Nash. paper*.

U. S. Murder.—A Coroner's Inquest was held over the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Swink, wife of Mr. Henry Swink, who was found dead in her bed in this vicinity, on Wednesday morning last. The verdict of the Jury was that she had been murdered, the correctness of which, from the marks on the body, is beyond a doubt. Her husband has been arrested, examined, and committed to jail, to await his trial as the perpetrator of the horrid deed! We therefore forbear stating the details.—*Satisfactory Carolinian*.

New York, April 8.

A second individual has been arrested in this city, on a charge of being concerned in the burning of the Treasury Office at Washington. He was taken on yesterday by Morris, officer, and is to be used as a witness for Government.

#### Charlotte: Friday, April 20, 1836.

##### THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.  
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.  
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

#### Great Whig Meeting.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large number of the Whigs of Mecklenburg County assembled in public meeting in this Town on Tuesday afternoon last. When the hour of three o'clock arrived, (the Courtroom being occupied by the Van Buren party of the County,) proclamation was made to the friends of Judge White, that they were requested to assemble at William Davidson's corner. They did so; but the room being incapable of accommodating one-third of the large crowd, and the day being fine, the Whigs of Mecklenburg were content to stand in the open street, to uphold their Liberties and Rights, as their forefathers did when they asserted their Independence of the British Crown in 1775.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. J. Alexander, and, on his motion, was organized by the appointment of Maj. THOMAS ALEXANDER, a Revolutionary Veteran, as Chairman, and of JAMES H. BLAKE, Esq., as Secretary.

The meeting was then briefly addressed by Col. ALEXANDER, who stated to the people the object for which they had been requested to assemble, viz: the nomination of suitable Whig Candidates to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State; but informed them that it had been suggested, by intelligent men of the party, from various sections of the County, that the Whigs should not at this time nominate Candidates, and that he had, after consultation with them, been requested to suggest the 30th of May as a more suitable period for that purpose, and also that this meeting was a resolution requesting the people of each Captain's District to assemble in their respective Beasts, and appoint two delegates to meet in Convention in Charlotte on that day, for the purpose of discussing the subject and agreeing upon such Candidates to be presented to the Whigs of the County as it was thought might be most acceptable to them, and most likely to carry out, in the General Assembly of the State, the great principles for which the Whig or true People's Party are now contending. No objection being made to this course, Col. Alexander made the motion indicated by his remarks, and it was agreed to unanimously.

Col. A. then made a few observations in regard to his nomination as Whig Elector for this Congressional District—which observations he said the state of his health did not permit him to prolong, but that he felt the less concern on this account, as another of the Whig Electors (the Hon. John Giles, of Rowan,) was present, and would address the People if they so wished it. Mr. A. then retired, amidst warm applause and earnest calls for

Mr. GILES, who advanced and addressed the assembly for about half an hour, in strains of fervor and eloquence seldom surpassed. He touched upon most of the topics of leading importance which have engaged the attention of the political world for the last ten or twelve years—said that he had been an original Jackson-man, (not one of those who began to labor in the vineyard at the eleventh hour,) had been on his Electoral Ticket twice, had supported him from principle, against King Caucus, and left him only when he forgot the principles which carried him into power—stated those principles—drew a contrast between the premises which he had given at his inauguration, and the manner in which he had totally disregarded those promises—and instituted a comparison of the extravagant Administrations of Monroe and Adams, with the very economical one of Gen. Jackson, the latter of which he showed had already expended forty odd MILLIONS more of the Public Money than was expended during the last four years of Monroe's and the four years of Adams' time! Mr. G. then adverted to the attempt now openly making by Gen. Jackson to appoint his successor in the Presidency, which he showed to be anti-Republican in the highest degree, and totally at war with public liberty and private rights. He then sketched, with a graphic hand, the tortuous course of the man attempted to be palmed upon the people of the country, his want of principle, his false claim to Democracy, and finally his dangerous sentiments as to the power of Congress over the institution of slavery—asserting, in the most unqualified manner, and defying a denial, at that time, to-morrow or ever, by any man or set of men, and even before a packed Jury of Mr. Van Buren's own friends, that he is not and never has been with the South on this vital question, that he is opposed to slavery from a fear that its existence will confer political power on the South, and that it would be highly dangerous, suicidal, in the South, to trust him in the important crisis which is now approaching in the destiny of this Union, in connection with the subject of slavery.

As the speaker proceeded in his address, he instituted many significant comparisons between the claims of Mr. Van Buren, the Aristocratic non-committal candidate of Executive dictation and office-holding subservience, and the claims of Judge WHITE, the plain, unpretending, candid, incorruptible, Republican Farmer of Tennessee—the Candidate of the real People—in lines and characters so strong and bright, that no one who heard his reasoning could fail to be convinced of its truth—so conclusive, indeed, "that the wayfarer man, though a fool, could not err therein!"

Mr. SMITH followed. He declined saying any thing relative to the Presidential, (as that topic had been so ably treated by the speakers who had preceded him,) but would confine himself, in the few remarks he desired to submit to the People, to the subject of the gubernatorial Election. He then eloquently contrasted the merits of the two candidates before the People, for the office of Governor of this State—particularly dwelling upon the singular circumstance, that, after zealously opposing, for years and years, the exertions of the West to call a State Convention to amend the Constitution so as to do her a simple act of justice by giving her the political rights she was justly entitled to, and illegally deprived of—the singular circumstance, after this fact in his history, that Governor Spaight should be brought before the People of the West as a suitable candidate for their suffrages for the very office he had so often denied them the right of bestowing!!! Mr. Smith justly remarked that these efforts of Gov. Spaight to retain the weight of political power in the hands of the small counties of the East—thus literally going for a system by which the few might govern and oppress the many—served to show off in a ludicrous but true light the claim of ultra-Republicanism which had been set up for him.

Mr. S. concluded by reading and submitting to the meeting the following resolutions, which were agreed to without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the friends of Judge White in each Captain's Company in the County of Mecklenburg, be requested to appoint two Delegates to meet in the Town of Charlotte on the 30th May, to nominate Candidates to represent the County in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be

appointed to prepare and publish an Address to the Citizens of the County, on the subject of the approaching gubernatorial and Presidential Elections.

Resolved, That James W. Osborne, Franklin L. Smith, Col. Solomon Reid, Wm. Davidson, and S. V. Blanton, compose said committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

JAS. H. BLAKE, Secretary.

#### Small Tory Meeting.

The Van Buren Democratic Republicans (what a misnomer!) also had a meeting in this Town on Tuesday last. They assembled in the Courtroom at 9 o'clock, and the audience was very respectable in every way until the arrival of the hour of 3 o'clock, when proclamation was made to the friends of Judge White to assemble at Davidson's corner. Having before did proclamation have such an effect! Gen. Jackson's famous "Proclamation" readily drew to his standard all the Federalists of the last but even the mal and alacrity with which they gave in their adhesion to him on the publication of that document, was far surpassed on this occasion by the spirit of the real Republicans who rallied themselves under the Whig Banner at the call of the White Proclamation! The previously well-filled benches of the Temple of Justice were, immediately on its promulgation, vacated to such an extent, that we really thought the object of the "proclamation" had been misdirected, and that, instead of the friends of Judge White, who, retiring, the whole assembly were about to leave the house. But we were mistaken—some late the White folks retired. This we were soon aware of by the uproar of the Vans who had been left behind—for, notwithstanding they were now a minority, the speakers continued for some hour or so to make up in noise what they wanted in numbers, as the speakers made up in strength of lungs their deficiency in numbers and force of argument.

We do not expect to be able to give our readers the official account of the proceedings had at this meeting, until we get it from the columns of the Raleigh Standard, where it will no doubt first appear, with many flourishings of the Van Buren "Glorification" Trumpet. We shall, however, lay it before the Whig public as soon as received, and hold ourselves in readiness to expose the false notes with which it may be heralded forth to the Tory clan.

P. S. We understand the party nominated in Ticket run by them last year, with the addition of Green W. Caldwell, Esq., as the third Candidate.

The Editor of the Charlotte Journal tenders his most respectful acknowledgments to the gentlemen composing the Van Buren meeting held in this Town on Tuesday, for the attention they did him the honor to bestow on him; and especially does he return his grateful thanks for the kind notice which he received. The Editor would have been mortified, beyond measure, if he had received different treatment from interested leaders who could bely out, and deluded followers who could gulp down, the reckless abuse, vituperation, and slander, with which they were regaled, of so pure a man and an incorruptible patriot as Hugh L. White. The Editor of the Journal does not, like one of his Van Buren contemporaries, expect vindication; but, if it is to be bestowed on him, it surely has much of its power to harm as humble an individual as himself, when shared in common with exalted and virtuous and honorable a character as that sustained by the Whig Candidate for the Presidency. This much in relation to the notice which his Tory friends bestowed on the Editor's political standing—as to the attack which he understands was made upon his personal character, being proof of the belief that it is above the reproach of any honest man, and conscious that it would not suffer from a comparison with that of his predecessor, the Editor of the Journal can have, for the miserable slanders which he has received, no other sentiment than one of utter contempt—while he feels sure that every honorable man would join him in a feeling of unmitigated detestation for it and the low wit and vulgar sarcasm which the creature called to his aid to effect an object he knew to be unsustainable by honest means.

#### Twelfth Congressional District.

In copying an article into our last paper, from the "Raleigh Standard," giving the information that Governor Spaight had concluded not to issue a writ of election to supply the vacancy in Congress from the 12th District before the next annual elections in August, we were content to let the article pass without comment upon the reasons given in it for the course which the Governor had pursued. It was not, however, for the want of ground for comment, that we said nothing on the subject; we looked upon the "reasons" as altogether fallacious, and the conduct of the Governor, in disfranchising the people of the 12th District, as highly reprehensible—but we were induced, simply by a fear that any observations of ours might make it liable to the charge of being intermeddling in what was not being residents of the District, but no immediate interest in, to pass the matter by in silence until the people of the District could have an opportunity to reflect and speak for themselves on the subject. That opportunity the Friends of the Mountains have since enjoyed, and the comments they appear to entertain for the conduct of the Governor, in trampling on their rights and interests as he has done, cannot but be felt by his Excellency—and the party at whose nod and beck he acts. And their maneuvers, for such we are compelled to consider it, instead of having the effect which they contemplated, will, unless we are much mistaken in the "signs of the times" in the mountain region, (say, it must,) operate to the total overthrow and downfall of all their hopes of carrying the State for the Little Magician by the vote of the 12th District. The delay will only serve to annihilate the already insignificant Van Buren party in the six counties composing it!

The following article, copied from the "Carolina Gazette," published in Rutherfordville, will give the reader a sample of the grace with which the determination of the Governor of the State, not to permit the new election to come on till August, has been received in the mountains:

"Our Congressional Election.—An article in the Standard of 14th inst. informs us that the Governor has determined not to order an election until August next. We, then, are to be without a representative during the remainder of this session. Why are our rights to be thus trampled upon? Does the apient Governor think in Cap-poor mountaineers need no representative in Congress? Or does he think that the New York party can attend sufficiently to our interests?"

One of the reasons assigned by the Standard, for the Governor's course, is truly ridiculous. It is said that the Governor thinks it useless to go to the expense of a special election! We should like to know, if the election takes place next August, if it will not be a special election; and if not, clearly the same expense will not be incurred than would be now if the election took place immediately? It is an 'extra' affair altogether, unless the Governor determines to postpone the election until August twelve months. An 'extra allowance'—like the 'extra allowance' to Newland, of some \$1200, for contesting the election, and thereby



...the Government \$20,000—will have to be made at once. Gov. Spaight no doubt thought that if the Whigs were bound to hold elections for Members of Assembly, they were likewise bound to hold the elections for members to Congress at the same time, without compensation. Perhaps he thought the votes were put into the same box—like the Standard votes at Franklin last election.

The Governor was also fearful that the district would not hear the news in time to form their opinion. We can tell the Governor, that the district, from one extreme to the other, is already up in arms against the unparalleled sacrifice of their rights; and will, whenever his Excellency pleases to allow the election to take place, read him and his party such a lesson as they will not come to remember. We tell him now—lest he may be taken by surprise—that he will be remembered next August.

But there is still ANOTHER reason assigned by Gov. Spaight. "There will be a fuller expression of sentiment in August." In other words—it best suits the interests of "THE PARTY" to deprive us of our representatives, for one session.—We have heard that a great effort was to be made by the New York party to carry out election—this money from abroad was to be thrown into that district, to influence our votes, and it requires time to allow those influences to operate. We had heard that Mr. Newland had, on his return, spent three days in Raleigh; and that Gov. Spaight appeared, by the pure accident in the way, to arrive there at the same time, from Newbern; but we had no idea that they would arrange it between them, that we should have no member to Congress this Session. Gov. Spaight thinks now, that we are too insignificant to be regarded;—but, in August, he will certainly find his mistake."

**Whig Electors.**—At a District Convention held at Asheville on the 7th of April, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket, as Elector for the 19th District—ALFRED WEBB, Esq., of Rutherford, was unanimously nominated.

JOHN GILES, Esq., of Salisbury, has been unanimously nominated, by the Whigs of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery Counties, as a fit person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket as Elector for the 10th District. Mr. Giles was an Elector upon the Jackson Ticket in 1836, and again upon the Jackson and Barbour Ticket in 1832.

The following are the White and Tyler Electors which have been already appointed in this State: W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg. JOHN GILES, of Rowan. ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford. Judge THOMASSETT, of Rockingham. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.

"The Editors of the Charlotte Journal and Yorkville Times have been impertinent enough to question our authority for stating that the Hon. S. P. Carson, late of this State, but now in Texas, was chosen a delegate to the Texian Convention! Our information was derived from an article in the Rutherfordton Gazette. This we say in justice to the Gazette, and for no other reasons. Must we prove our assertions to every body?"—Salem Chronicle.

If the Salem Chronicle has fallen into error in supposing that we called it "question" its authority for the statement referred to—and what is worse, allows itself to get into a passion founded upon its own mistake! Having lately seen it stated, in its columns, that Mr. Carson "had been chosen a delegate to a Convention in Texas for the purpose of organizing an independent Government," and having a large number of Mr. C.'s friends among our readers, we readily copied the information from the Chronicle, but simply remarked, in doing so, that that paper "did not give authority for the statement." This certainly did not convey to any intelligent mind the idea that the Editors of the Chronicle had made the report without any authority. The Chronicle's imputation of "impertinence" to us, is therefore unfounded; and its temper has been excited for no better result than to make itself ridiculous. As a part, do Messrs. Blum & Son fully realize the force of the word "impertinent"—if they do, we must be permitted to say that they are either very passionate or very reckless men.

**Small Pox abated in Marlborough District.**—The last Cherraw Gazette contains the following gratifying information:

"No new case of small pox has occurred in Marlborough District, for some weeks, so far as we can learn. No apprehension is now entertained of its spreading any further."

**Small Pox in Rockingham.**—The "Salem Chronicle" contains the following interesting intelligence—as we are bound to suppose, on indisputable authority:

"We regret to learn that this loathsome disease has made its appearance at Madison, Rockingham county. Two cases have occurred: a Mr. Shepard, who is said to have introduced the malady, is now convalescent, but another case reported.—It is now about two weeks since the first case occurred. The Milton Spectator says that the most of the citizens have deserted the village."

**Florida and Texas.**—The latest information from these two Territories will be found in a preceding column.

**Newland vs. Graham.**—Philo White, in his blundering way, has stated a truth which he was not aware of, we dare say. He says in his Standard of April 14th, "If Mr. Graham, as they by their votes decided, was not elected, Mr. Newland must have been, as by our laws a plurality of votes elects, and it was not pretended that there was a tie between the two claimants to the seat." Agreed, sir, give us your hand on that! And now see where we put you. The same House that decided that Mr. Graham was not elected, also decided that Newland was not, and we will read Mr. White's logic thus, "If Mr. Newland, as they by their votes decided, was not elected, Mr. Graham must have been," &c. It is plain, then, that Congress did wrong in rejecting the claims of either one or the other of these Gentlemen; it is not probable that the majority would go against their own feelings and interests, and refuse the seat to Newland, unless he was clearly not entitled. Ergo: Col. it is a case; Graham was elected, and it was a rascally thing to turn him out, and still more so to keep him out by putting off the election.—C. Watch's.

In a "postscript" to a part of our last week's paper, we mentioned briefly the fact stated by the Raleigh Standard, that Gov. Spaight had determined that the Mountain District should not have the privilege of sending a Representative to Congress during this session, having postponed the election to supply Mr. Graham's seat, until August. We recur to the subject again only to mention a rumor, very generally circulated here, but upon which foundation we know not, that Gen. Jackson intends to send a part of the Summer in Buncombe. Of course we cannot readily believe that so gross an attempt would be made to influence the vote of that District.—Fayetteville Observer.

## FREE NEGRO SUFFRAGE—MR. VAN BUREN AND JUDGE WHITE.

The editor of the Standard, in endeavoring to relieve his candidate from the odium of advocating the right of free negroes to vote, with characteristic candor and regard for facts, insinuates, by asking if he did not, that Judge White had been guilty of the same political sin. To his question he demands of the Register a categorical answer. Unfortunately for the Standard, the insinuation is scarcely made, before we have evidence that Judge White was not a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Tennessee, and never gave any such vote. Will the editor of that print have the fairness to publish Judge White's letter? We doubt it.

The marked difference between Van Buren's political course and opinions, will not fail to attract public attention. Those of the former would well become a disciple of St. Omers. There is nothing mainly, plain, or direct, about them. Instead of meeting questions propounded boldly and distinctly, there is a constant disposition to non-commit, shuffling, and equivocation. They are characteristic of the tortuous course and principles of the man, of the crooked policy of the school of politicians to which he belongs, and of which he is the head. Judge White, on the contrary, meets every question fairly, openly, and like an honest man and independent politician. Conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, professing the principles which he does from no desire to acquire office or obtain popularity, but from the honest convictions of his understanding, he desires no concealment. Brought forward by the PEOPLE as their candidate, in opposition to the nominees of the Rucker CAUCUS, he is willing that all his acts, and votes, and opinions, should be submitted to their judgment. We invite attention to his letter, which follows: Besides answering the question of the Standard, it gives a quietus to the assertion of that truth-loving and truth-telling print, the Washington Globe, that he had supported an avowed abolitionist for the Legislature of Tennessee.—R. Star.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1836. Messrs. GILES & SEATON: Gentlemen: As it is important that misrepresentations should be put down as promptly as possible, I have to request that you will give the enclosed a place in your columns. It is a copy of a letter written by the Hon. Hugh L. White of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. Fleet, of King and Queen county, Virginia. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. ARMISTEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1836. DEAR SIR: Your letter, under the date of the 3d, was handed to me a few minutes since. In it I find the following questions put to me: 1st. "Did you, as a member of the Tennessee Convention, aid in extending to free negroes the right of suffrage?"

2d. "Did you, on any occasion, aid in electing an avowed abolitionist, said to be of the name of Frazier?" To the first of these questions I answer, I never gave any such vote. I was not a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution. It was formed in the early part of the year 1796, if I mistake not, and bears date in February, 1796. At that time I was a student of law in Lancaster, having gone to Pennsylvania in November, 1794, and I did not return to Tennessee till in the month of September, 1796.

In answer to your second question, I state that at our election for members of Assembly, in August, 1835, a Mr. Thomas Frazier was a candidate in the county where I live, and I voted for him. He was not elected. I voted for him, in opposition to two other gentlemen, simply because he was, and ever had been, a uniform supporter of the present Administration, which had not been the case with either of his opponents.

I did not hear one word said, during the canvass, on the subject of abolition, as to either candidate. I do not know, or believe, that either of the three candidates was then, or ever had been, an abolitionist; nor do I believe either of them has been, or yet is, a man of that description. Since my arrival at Washington, the last winter, I have been informed by one of my colleagues, that about two years ago, when we had a Convention to amend our Constitution, in Tennessee, the People had some meetings to petition the Convention to make some provision in the amended Constitution, by which they would empower the Assembly to provide, by law, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, and that, at one of those meetings, Mr. Frazier acted as chairman or presiding officer. When the Convention sat to amend the Constitution, and when those meetings were held, I was in Washington, and do not believe that I ever heard that Mr. Frazier had attended any of those meetings, until since my arrival in this place in December last.

With sincere respect, I am, your obedient servant, H. L. WHITE.

**White Meetings.**—From the Counties of Robeson and Montgomery we have cheering accounts. Highly respectable meetings were held in both during the last week. In the former county, the Van Buren men also had a meeting, at which we understand about 30 persons were present. In the latter, (Montgomery), it is doubted whether a sufficient number of Van Buren men could be found to fill the usual offices of a meeting. We have heard of one respectable man in that county, who supports Van Buren, and only one.

From Duplin and Sampson Counties, also, heretofore the strongest holds of the administration, we have assurance that a good account will be given. In the former County, especially, we learn that the spirit of inquiry is abroad, and that a few public spirited gentlemen, who are no candidates for office, have addressed the people with great effect. A great public meeting is to be held in a few days, at which all parties are invited to attend and discuss the political questions of the day.

In addition to the 33 counties enumerated in the Observer on the 8th, we may now add Robeson, Montgomery, Gates, and Anson; making 37 counties out of 85, which have moved in favor of White, Tyler, and Dudley.

**Greenville.**—A meeting was held at Eaton White's, in Granville, on the 9th inst. Resolutions favorable to the Whig nominations were introduced, discussed at length, and adopted by a vote of 160 to 3.

A White meeting was held in Randolph County, at the Court House in Ashborough, on the Tuesday of the Superior Court, 29th March. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, John Long, and J. Worth, Esqrs. Resolutions recommending White, Tyler, and Dudley, were unanimously adopted. The meeting was called without distinction of party, and yet was unanimous. Indeed we are assured that it is doubtful whether there is a single Van Buren man in Randolph county! Gov. Spaight's strength is believed to be just equal to Van Buren's.—Fay. Observer.

**Van Buren Meeting.**—It is said that a meeting of this kind was held in Burke county one dark night, and that the merits of the two candidates were discussed at some length. The Van Burenites finding themselves badly pressed, said it was an exclusive party meeting. A motion was then made by a White man, that the Friends of Judge White withdraw, when lo! a crowded court room

was suddenly emptied. Several hundred persons suddenly disappeared, and left the Chairman, two Secretaries, and Spokesmen, alone in the dark! We should be happy to publish the proceedings of the "large and respectable meeting." We feel mortified that we should not have been honored with a copy of the proceedings from our highly esteemed neighbors of Burke.—Rutherford Gazette.

Hon. Jesse A. Bynum.—From the number of public documents, or private papers, we do not know which, franked by this distinguished public functionary, to individuals in this district, we presume he has been appointed by the New York party in Congress, Representative in Congress from this District. Without at all designing to detract from the horn-crowned laurels of the Gentleman, we humbly opine his talents will find sufficient employ in attending to his own constituents. In justice to the little "feller" we will say there has been a considerable falling off in his attention, since his celebrated "Saturday night frolic."—Rutherford Gazette.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

## THE BLAZING HEAVENS.

An interesting phenomenon was visible at this place on the night of the 22d inst., which has been significantly called *The Blazing Heavens*. All the northern section of the celestial hemisphere seemed to be turning into blood. It was first observed at about 10 o'clock in the evening. At that time a greater portion of the illuminated sky was west of the polar star; but as the evening advanced it moved gradually to the east. It was faintly visible in our zenith, and seemed to fade out at ten or fifteen degrees above the horizon. At about 40 minutes past 10, the period of its most brilliant appearance, it extended from the constellation Auriga, in the west, to that of Lyra, in the east, a distance of about eighty degrees. Its color was that of a deep pink, resembling the strongest tints of the peach blossom, with the exception of a few saffron streams which descended at right angles to the horizon, and the broadest of which passed across the principal stars in Ursa Minor. Soon after this, it began to disappear; and at half past eleven it was nearly invisible.

This beautiful appearance is doubtless to be referred to the same cause as that of the Aurora Borealis; or more properly it is to be identified with it. That phenomenon has heretofore been exhibited under a variety of forms and hues, although we do not remember to have seen any account of its having presented before as deep and sanguinary tints as were witnessed on this occasion. The philosophic and the curious may find it an inviting topic for speculation. By what mysterious and singular influence has the Electric principle so skillfully decomposed the lucid ray, and sent down upon us this rich commixture of the orange and the red? As the atmosphere was extraordinarily pure and transparent, the effect cannot be ascribed to any interception of the light by this medium.

The exhibition was, indeed, sublime and affecting. It irresistibly put into action the moral sensibilities, and stimulated to serious reflection. Many, no doubt, had their thoughts insensibly borne forward to the period of the great conflagration, when both the heavens and the earth shall be consumed together. And since that august event will assuredly transpire, what could be more appropriate than that this scene should be viewed as a lively emblem of that fearful "day of God, wherein the heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat!" Charlotte N. C. April 26, 1836.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: I authorize you to offer \$10, on my account, for the publication of true copies of the speeches delivered in the Court-house on yesterday. I do this, sir, because I understand that many of the reflecting men of the Tory party were disgusted at the slang they uttered, and from a firm belief that an attentive perusal of these speeches would have the effect to drive all the really intelligent men of that party to the Whig side.

Yours, Charlotte, April 27, 1836.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal: SIR—In the New York Evening Star, of the 15th April, I find the following paragraph, among a number of articles under the head of "Chit-Chat, Gossip, Table-Talk, On-Dits, &c."

"Dr. Blundell, the superintendent of the great British Mining Companies in North Carolina, in which more than a million of pounds sterling has been invested, is now in this city, preparing for the press a work on the metallurgy of that State."

From the company in which this paragraph was found in the Star, it did not assume any authenticity or importance, and if it had always remained in the same "questionable" position, I should not have noticed it; but as I see it extracted into other papers, as a piece of news in relation to the Mining interest in this State, I must be allowed to enter a protest against its truth, and to request that proof of the authenticity of at least one of its statements may be had, before it is credited by the public here or elsewhere. The most of your readers know the Doctor, and I presume not a few of them have heard that he is "writing a book," but no one has ever yet been able to find out that he was or pretended to be "the Superintendent of the Great British Mining Companies in North Carolina." Will the Editor of the Star, the Doctor himself, or any one else, be so good as to enlighten the world as to the subscribers of the "million of pounds sterling" which he is said to have "superintended" of?—or, indeed, of any other capital which the Dr. has at his control?

AN INTERESTED ENQUIRER.

Charlotte, April 26, 1836.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Being at Court, the other day, I casually met my old friend —, and as usual we got into conversation on political subjects. You must know, sir, that "my old friend" is an office-holder, and gets a right snug sop out of the public treasury for his services. Of course he is a Van Buren man; and of course he is also a first-rate Democratic Republican! according to the Albany Regency Patent! 'Tis true, (and pity 'tis 'tis true,) he was once a Federalist, and electioneered and voted for John Quincy Adams against Gen. Jackson—but, as I said before, of course he is now a first-rate Democratic Republican, for he supports Martin Van Buren! If you are not yet satisfied of his Republicanism, sir, I can add this further proof of it, which I think you will not dare dispute, viz: he was one of the eleventh-hour Jacksonians—one of those whose faith in the "old Hero," if it wavered before, was fixed and perfected on the perusal of the Proclamation!

But be "my old friend" still a Federalist at heart, or a Democratic Republican, (that is a matter which you and your readers can settle for yourselves, from the evidence, pro. et con., which I have given you in the case;) I did not set out with the intention to secure a verdict on the orthodoxy of his political creed, or his disinterestedness in adopting it, "under the circumstances of the case;" but with a view of giving you a sketch of our conversation, in order that the world in these parts may see what sort of arguments the Van Buren men use in his favor, and know the men by whom they are used. And I must say, by way of preface, that some of said arguments struck me as being curious enough, coming from a Southern man who delights to be called a Jeffersonian Republican!

To the gist of our conversation and argy-mentation, then.

I told him, in reply to a question he put to me, of "What was the reason I could not vote for Mr. Van Buren?" that Mr. Van Buren was a confessed Federalist for a long time, and had not assumed the garb of exclusive Republicanism until he was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, when it became necessary to set up a claim to Democracy for him, in order that the people might be gulled to elect him;—that he was a Northern man—had voted for putting down slavery in Missouri, and for not admitting any new State into the Union unless slavery should be abolished in her borders by law—was suspected of being friendly to the abolitionists of the present day, as his votes show that he was with them on the Missouri Question, and as he had, in his recent letter, acknowledged that he believed Congress had the power to abolish it in the District of Columbia—that he had nothing in the world to recommend him to the confidence of the Southern people, who had always been Republican in the mass, and were so yet—and that he owed his nomination to an irresponsible Caucus of office-holders and office-seekers; which fact, alone, if there were no other objections to him, ought to be sufficient to ruin him in the estimation of every genuine Republican.

When I had got through with these leading reasons for not being friendly to Mr. Van Buren, my disinterested (paid) Republican (old Federal) friend, who, by the bye is somewhat testy, almost foamed at the mouth—he fairly raved. He replied, that Mr. Van Buren had always been a Republican—that the fact of his being a Northern man ought to elect him, for the South had given Presidents to the Nation for forty years, without ever giving the "great Empire State of New York a chance to furnish one," which she at least ought to be allowed to do, as she paid almost the whole expenses of the Government!—that it was not true that he voted for the Missouri Restrictions, or that he was for abolition in the District, &c.!!!—that, as to calling the Northern people abolitionists, and saying Mr. Van Buren was friendly to them, it was foolish, for that the people there were no more abolitionists than the people here, and Mr. Van Buren no more friendly to them than Judge White was!!!!—that he had every thing to recommend him to the confidence of the Republicans of the South, for that he was a better Republican than any one that we had ever had for President!!!!—and that the body which nominated him was not an "irresponsible Caucus," as I called it, but a National Convention of the Democratic Party! composed of Delegates fresh from the people!!! and in accordance with the views of General Jackson!!!!

When my friend got to this point in our talk, Mr. Editor, he plumed himself, with an air of triumph; thinking, no doubt, that he had answered my objections, and won me to the support of Mr. Van Buren. But I am too much used to slang of this sort, to be affected by it. My good breeding would not permit me to give a direct denial to statements which he doubtless desired to make me think he believed himself; but which, nevertheless, I could not for a moment give credit to. The history of Mr. Van Buren's life is too well known, to every one who knows any thing, for his supporters to gull the people by mere reckless assertion and loud declamation in relation to his political principles. Let them prove what they say! They cannot do it—and, knowing that they cannot, they make up in violence, what they want in truth, when advocating his pretensions.

And now Mr. Editor, I desire to ask of you, and your numerous readers, what is to be thought of a party whose pensioned retainers make use of such means to foist their

idol on the country? Does it not smell somewhat of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption?" I think it does. Let it be with others of his partisans as it may, I am compelled to fear that "my old friend's" support of Martin Van Buren is either on account of his office (which is to be retained only by that course of conduct on his part,) or on account of his (the said Martin's) Federalism. "What's bred in the bone, will show itself in the flesh." If the cap fits "my old friend," let him wear it;—if it should set too tight on him, let him forget partisanship, at least while he holds an office under the Federal Government, and I warrant him he will be less and less incommode by its pressure, until he will forget that he has it on. Yours, to command, &c. MECKLENBURG.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### Hurra for the Whigs!

The Elections in Virginia, so far as definitely heard from, (28 Counties), give the Whigs 26 members, and the Tories 23.—The changes from last year have thus far been eight—5 in favor of the Whigs, and 3 in favor of the Tories. The "signs" are glorious!

The Charter Elections in the different Cities and Towns of the State of New York, show results totally unexpected alike by Whigs and Tories. If "signs" be signs, the Little Magician's chance of success in his own State is EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL!—In the City of New York, the Whigs elected their Aldermen in NINE of the sixteen Wards; and from the Towns in the interior of the State, the intelligence is equally if not even more cheering! Again we say, Hurra for the Whigs!—The country is safe yet! (More particulars in our next.)

## MARRIED.

In York District, (S. C.) on the 20th inst., by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. A. B. DAVIDSON, of Mecklenburg County, to Miss MARY L. SPRINGS, daughter of John Springs, Esq., of the former place.

[Thanks for the liberal and significant fee of Bride's Cake forwarded to us on the above occasion. And may the pair, when life is passed, Meet their reward in Heaven at last; But earth or heaven hereforward brings To David-son their genial Springs.—Ed.]

## DIED.

At the residence of Hiram T. Sloan, in Fredell county, on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., Ex-Governor HUTCHINS G. BURTON, after a very short illness.

In Cabarrus County, on the 31st ult., GEORGE MILLER, a wealthy and respectable citizen. He died suddenly, from Apoplexy.

## NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARSON, Esq., is appointed my Attorney during my absence from this State.

CHARLES JUGNOT. 3tr.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscriber, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. HUEY, Adm'r. Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—Str

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given to Robert Davis, dead, and now held by John Davis, for twenty-five dollars, as the Note has been paid, and I do not intend paying it a gain, unless compelled by law.

CHARLES CALVIN. 3r.

## 5 Cts. Reward, and no thanks.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday night last, an indentured apprentice, by the name of DAVID BERRYHILL, about nineteen years old; dark complexion; he wore away a red frock coat and white hat—pantaloon not recollected. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said apprentice, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. H. C. OWENS. April 27, 1836. 3r.

## \$10 Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near the Narrows of the Yadkin, in Montgomery County, N. C., a bright Chesnut sorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high, six years old, well made, blazed face, with a split in his hind huff, film over the left eye, valued at about \$150. The above Reward will be given to any person for his apprehension or delivery to me, near the Narrows of the Yadkin. Any information concerning said horse, if directed to Kendall's P. O., Montgomery co., will be thankfully received. ALLEN RICE. April 25, 1836. 3r.

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th Jan. last, a small sorrel horse MULE, with the usual mule marks, not broke, about three years old. It was heard from about Chesterfield C. H., and may go on towards Charlotte, N. C. Any information concerning the said mule will be thankfully received, and all trouble and expense paid to any one who will stop the same, and forward information to me, or to Mr. Brown Bryan at Cheraw. P. W. PLEDEGER. Marlborough District, S. C. March 26, 1836. 3r.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

To my dear friend,  
 'Tis not that face, that kindly beam,  
 With innocence in light,  
 'Tis not that smile, which seems  
 A ray of purest light.  
 'Tis not those eyes so brilliant fair,  
 Like gems around thy brow,  
 'Tis not that look of flowing hair,  
 Which would be a crown.  
 'Tis not those lips, that speak  
 In tones of love so mild;  
 'Tis not the blush upon thy cheek,  
 By arrow undivided.  
 'Tis not for these, though all things own,  
 Why oft I've sought for thee;  
 'Tis not for these my heart hath shown  
 Itself no longer free.  
 I've found in thee, in thy own heart,  
 A precious gem I prize;  
 Goodness, without a price for art,  
 A pearl that's of the skin.  
 Go, dearest one, then, in the way  
 Which Love Divine hath shown,  
 And for him never forget to pray,  
 Who'd shield thee as his own.

## FAREWELL.

Peace to the whispers of sadness at parting;  
 The love that hath bound us unbroken remains—  
 Bright rays of hope from above still are darting,  
 And God, who hath filled us with gladness, still reigns.

Brief are the hours we have enjoyed together,  
 The last sand is running, we hasten to part;  
 Earth hath no union, but time will discover—  
 To meet with the just, but the prayer of our heart.

High be his praise, whose mercy abounding,  
 On us has so richly, so freely been poured;  
 Sweet the loved hours in anthems resounding,  
 Be glad every heart, and rejoice in the Lord.

## From the Petersburg Constitution. A WIFE WANTED.

Mr. Editor: You and I, and a good many other folks, live in a strange age—an age of improvement, discovery, and wonder—an age of rail-roads, politics, balloons, wars, matrimony, and such like things. In order to pursue this age calmly and serenely down to old age, a wife has been seriously recommended to me by a good judge. The present mode of obtaining said commodity is by advertisement. I, for one, must submit to it—the old-fashioned way. Therefore, allow me, Mr. Editor, to make known my wants and pretensions to the fair sex, through your journal, as I understand that many such are in the habit of reading it—and if successful (no doubt I will be) you shall have my good wishes and support to time to come, and a large slice of the big cake in the bargain. To save time and trouble, I will in a few words unfold to the Daughters of Eve, who and what I am. Then give head ye fair! I am a plain right up and down sort of a fellow—of good blood, good temper, good age, and good parts in general—not handsome, not ugly, not poor, not rich, not large, not small, not cross-eyed, not tongue-tied, fond of eating, good company, and good smelling and sleeping, and will undoubtedly make a good husband. If you are of the same opinion, our road, our, and our furnish a recommendation that you do not could more than an hour of one, not whimsical and old-fashioned, not fat nor lean, not lorned with corns on your toes, not fond of oysters, not given to wear false hair and hosiery, no coquette, no gad-about, and of good society, blue-eyed, and agreeable—I say, fair one, if you are pleased with me, and give me a line, not a love-letter, but my old night cap; it is a match, not a Lucifer match, but a bona fide matrimonial one.

—If you love me as I'll love you  
 No knife can cut our love in two.  
 Whoever intends getting me, had better  
 Apply soon; remember it is a leap-year, and  
 husbands are in brisk demand. Address  
 X. Y. Z. at the Post Office, please send.  
 A. K. CHILTON.

To the Editor of the Constitution.  
 Sir,—In perusing the columns of the  
 Constitution, my surprised and delighted  
 eye fell on a communication from some  
 gentleman, expressing, in terms glowing  
 with ardor and sincerity, his desire to ob-  
 tain that height of human happiness, that  
 heaven of earthly felicity, comestial bliss.  
 —Having been taught, from my earliest  
 youth to consider modesty the greatest orna-  
 ment of female character, I cannot but feel  
 somewhat abashed at the step I now pro-  
 ceed to take. But, considering myself in-  
 vincible in every way to the description  
 given in the above mentioned communi-  
 cation, I hope it is not a breach of female de-  
 cency to give my approval of his propo-  
 sals, and accede to his wishes. Should my  
 presumptions prove rather to im-  
 plicate than justify me in the public eye, I  
 hope at least to touch the cords of sym-  
 pathy by candidly acknowledging that this is  
 my first, only, and doubtless last chance of  
 escape from the horrors of "single blessed-  
 ness." I must now proceed with a cata-  
 logue of my qualities, and promise to enu-  
 merate impartially the bad with the good.  
 In the first place, I must confess that I am  
 excelled by none in my propensity for that  
 branch of house-wifery called *scolding*; but  
 at the same time, I can assure you that this  
 defect is entirely remedied by a shortness  
 of breath, to which my warmth on such oc-  
 casions renders me subject, and which lim-  
 its my indulgence to fifteen minutes, or at  
 the utmost extent to half an hour. With  
 regard to my being old-fashioned and whin-  
 isical, I affirm that I am free from these ob-  
 jections, for it is well known that they are  
 inseparably connected, and as I am far from  
 being touched with the former, I of course  
 cannot be infected with the latter. Third-  
 ly, my toes I have not examined for a con-  
 siderable length of time, but judge from the  
 expert and active part they occasionally

take in a reel or cotillon, that they are free  
 from all incumbrances. Respecting my  
 form, I scruple not to say that it is a piece  
 of nature's noblest workmanship, and in  
 giving it the coup de grace, she has left no  
 deficiency to be supplied by art. Having  
 fully submitted myself to your judgment, I  
 indulge the flattering hope that I approxi-  
 mate as nearly as could be wished to your  
 choice of a companion for life. I shall hold  
 myself in readiness at any time to follow  
 you to the hymeneal altar, and there pledge  
 my vows of eternal fidelity. Hoping you  
 will be expert in your reply, I subscribe  
 myself, yours, with profound sentiments of  
 regard,  
 ELLA O'CONNELL.

A fellow in Mississippi, pursued by Justice  
 Lynch and his myrmidons, incontinently  
 hanged himself lately, with a propriety that  
 Jack Ketch might emulate. Before he turned  
 himself off, he adopted the suggestion of  
 Mike O'Flaherty, who quietly strung him-  
 self up in his cell on the first day of his con-  
 finement, after writing with a coal on the  
 wall, *It's this better than bothering a jury!*

**A Gentleman Mixing in Society.**—  
 "Who is that gentleman who has just or-  
 dered his recent tumbler of punch? He seems  
 to be a member of every club in London."  
 "I believe he is, but I forget his name; he  
 is evidently a person who mixes a good deal  
 in society."—*London paper.*

**Man's Reliance on Women.**—Men sel-  
 dom or never trust men with their secrets,  
 and their ambitious projects—but they will  
 trust a woman with almost anything. Hence  
 successful diplomats almost always work  
 with the softer sex.

Mr. Oliver G. Gunn advertises, in the  
 Georgia Constitutionalist, that his own son  
 has stolen his pocketbook and ran away with  
 it. "We trust that the graceless 'son of a  
 gun' will get his deserts."

**Sale of Land on Credit.**  
 On Monday the 6th day of June next, I  
 will sell at the Court-house in Charlotte,  
 N. C., the following land, on a credit of 12  
 months, a plantation supposed to contain  
 100 acres, lying in the lands of John Orr,  
 and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by  
 James Robinson, now deceased, the same  
 being sold by virtue of a decree from the  
 Court of Equity for the benefit of partition  
 among his heirs.

Also, at the same time and place, and by  
 virtue of the same authority, I will sell one  
 other tract, lying in the waters of the 12  
 mile Creek, joining the lands of Wm. At-  
 tamsen, Barwell Clark, James E. Davis,  
 and others, containing by estimation 425  
 acres, formerly owned by Edward Stitt, now  
 deceased, and sold for the benefit of partition  
 among his heirs. Satisfactory security will  
 be required. D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. c.  
 April 26th, 1836. 67d

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
 THE subscriber offers  
 for sale his valuable  
 plantation on Rocky Riv-  
 er, 9 miles west of Con-  
 cord, Cabarrus County,  
 containing 100 acres of first rate cotton land  
 —170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in  
 a high state of cultivation—extensive wood-  
 lands—good improvements, principally lime,  
 Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing ma-  
 chine &c. The situation is noted for health.  
 Terms made easy.

—ALSO—  
 A plantation 2 miles east of Charlotte,  
 Mecklenburg county, of 250 or 400 acres;  
 large Meadow, good improvements and fine  
 Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—  
 A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying  
 east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road,  
 joining the lands of Matthew and Francis  
 Alexander, 34 or 4 miles from Charlotte.  
 For terms enquire of  
 A. F. ALEXANDER.  
 March 9, 1836.

## REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.  
 HAVE REMOVED TO  
 No. 306 Pearl St., New York.  
 THE late calamitous fire having destroy-  
 ed our whole stock of  
 China, Glass, & Earthenware.

We have taken the  
 above spacious Ware-  
 house, and offer for sale  
 a most splendid assort-  
 ment in the line, select-  
 ed by one of the firm  
 in England, for that purpose, com-  
 prising many new styles of Goods, got up  
 expressly for our trade. The attention of  
 purchasers is respectfully solicited.  
 THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.  
 New York, Jan. 24, 1836. 61

## Omnibus Concern GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others  
 who may desire Private Conveyance  
 from Charlotte to any other place, are in-  
 formed that the undersigned have added to  
 their Omnibus establishment a splendid  
 BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDI-  
 TIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or  
 the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire ac-  
 commodation in their line may be assured  
 of receiving prompt attention for the time  
 to come.  
 B. F. BOYD & Co.  
 Dec. 23, 1835.

**A RIDING HORSE,**  
 With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for  
 sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.

## 400 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very  
 large and splendid assortment of  
*American, British, and India  
 Goods.*

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadel-  
 phia, for CASH, and also before the late adven-  
 tures. However, our customers will see that our prices  
 are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except  
 Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with  
 great care. Below we give the names of a few of  
 our Goods—

Super. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,  
 Sup. do. Aduloids (West of England)  
 Sup. Black French CASSIMERE,  
 do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of  
 Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,  
 Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,  
 do. Lines Drill, (a new article).  
 A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS,  
 A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,  
 A splendid assort. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros  
 de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Challotte, fine article,  
 Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,  
 A great variety of English and French Painted  
 Madras, French Calico,  
 500 pieces of Calico, half's from 10 cts. to 40 cts.  
 per yard, a variety of new patterns,  
 A great variety of French Ginghams, and col-  
 A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made  
 of sewing silk, new article,  
 Lines Hdkh, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens,  
 Gloves, and'd, Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do.  
 Black Lace Veils, Thread Lace, inserting Mus-  
 lin, Edging and Inserting, Plain Silks for Ladies  
 Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, and'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's  
 BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES  
 made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

## BONNETS & HATS.

Young's AXES, best quality.

## GROCERIES.

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars,  
 Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson,  
 Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.  
 A good assortm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits,  
 Martingales,  
 Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,  
 Good Bacon for 12½ cts.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any  
 other Merchants in town. We wish the people to  
 call and examine our Stock of Goods.

For a Liberal discount to those who buy for  
 CASH.

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.  
 April 1, 1836.

## New Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from  
 Hanes formerly occupied by C. C. Caldwell,  
 one door South of the Post Office, who has the  
 pleasure of informing the citizens of Charlotte, and its  
 vicinity, that they are receiving, and will continue to  
 receive, a general and well selected stock of

## Spring and Summer GOODS.

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and  
 Philadelphia. Their stock consists in part of the  
 following articles:  
 Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Aduloids, Claret,  
 Green, and Indigo Blue CLOTHS,  
 Low priced, do. do.  
 Buff, Drab, and Black CASSIMERES,  
 Cotton, do.  
 Some few Satinets,  
 An elegant assortment of Summer Goods for gen-  
 tlemen's Coats and Pantalons,  
 Satin, Valenci, Buff, and Marcelline VESTINGS,  
 Superfine Black Velvets, do.  
 Black, Fustian, Balaan, Gros de Seins, Sackings,  
 and Sermet SILKS,  
 Colored SILKS of all kinds,  
 A good assortment of PRINTS,  
 A splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Hdkh's,  
 Painted Madras, and Painted Jaconets, and a va-  
 riety of superior goods for Ladies' Dresses,  
 A splendid assortment of Stocking, Hose, half Hose,  
 Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Boots,  
 Hardware & Cutlery,  
 Saddles & Bridles,  
 Glass and Queensware,  
 GROCERIES.

Together with a great number of other articles,  
 which we offer to sell on as good terms as  
 Goods of the same quality can be purchased else-  
 where. We invite our friends and acquaintances  
 generally to call and examine our Stock of Goods  
 before they make their purchases, as we feel as-  
 sured that we can do as well by them as our neigh-  
 bors, as our Goods are entirely new and purchased  
 for CASH.

W. & A. ALEXANDER.  
 Charlotte, N. C., March 26, 1836. 67d

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has  
 lately returned from  
 the North, where he has  
 selected, with care and  
 taste, some Fine &  
 Fashionable Arti-  
 cles, which he offers to the public at re-  
 duced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Locks, Lenses, and  
 Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,  
 Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Rob. do.  
 Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACES,  
 Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Frames  
 with glasses, (white, green, blue, and  
 assay), to suit all eyes and signs.  
 GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.  
 IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST  
 RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:  
 Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Can-  
 dlesticks, Souffles and Trays, Plated Cas-  
 sars, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Ra-  
 zors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair  
 do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-  
 FUMERY of the best quality, Walking  
 Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols,  
 (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Per-  
 cussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine  
 Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former  
 stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace  
 a variety, which will be sold low for Cash,  
 or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.  
 Charlotte, November, 1835. 704f  
 N. B. Those who have long Standing  
 Accounts will remember that most men  
 need money to carry on business.

## 25 or 30,000 lbs good Bacon

For sale by  
 JOHN H. MORRISON.



## DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE  
 STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA, formed  
 by chymical analysis and synthesis of several  
 proximate vegetable principles, are uni-  
 versally acknowledged to have totally e-  
 clipsed the pretensions of every other reme-  
 dy, and superceded the necessity of every  
 other mode of treatment wherever the above  
 diseases are found to exist, as well as in en-  
 largement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and  
 Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness  
 or burning in the stomach, melancholy, ir-  
 ritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth;  
 great irregularity of appetite, which is some-  
 times voracious, and at other times great-  
 ly deficient: thirst, febrile breath, nausea,  
 weakness of the stomach, acid eructations,  
 palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the  
 bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals,  
 pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, con-  
 fusion of mind, attended with loss of mem-  
 ory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty,  
 chilliness, affection of sight and hearing,  
 pain and weakness in the back, languor,  
 disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor,  
 uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the  
 side or breast, &c.

## DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,  
 Are the cheapest and most approved Fam-  
 ily Medicine ever offered to the Public.

These pills are of a mild and agreeable  
 nature, and are adapted to the treatment of  
 the various diseases of the stomach, and  
 the liver, and the result from medicine  
 is not upon the bowels. They act op-  
 erating upon the Liver, when in a torpid  
 condition, carrying off a large quantity of  
 bile, through the influence of the secretory  
 function, which, if suffered to remain in the  
 system, would produce either Jaundice, La-  
 yer Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and  
 Ague, or some other grievous bodily affec-  
 tion. In all cases of torpor of the bowels,  
 they act like a charm. In recent cases of  
 Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many  
 persons who were subject to violent attacks  
 of sick-head-ache, have been much benefited,  
 and several perfectly cured in a few weeks  
 by their use. They are highly recommended  
 as a preventive and cure of Bilious com-  
 plaints. Persons who are subject to that  
 distressing complaint, use sickness, by tak-  
 ing a portion or two of these few days pre-  
 vious to embarking on board the vessel, will  
 be almost certain to escape it. Feasible  
 can use them at all periods, without in-  
 fusing any risk. Their virtues will remain  
 unimpaired for years in any climate. No  
 family should be without these Pills; a por-  
 tion of them, taken occasionally, would be  
 the means of preventing much suffering from  
 sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a  
 regular peristaltic action of the stomach  
 and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed  
 and mingled with the blood, unassimilated  
 fluids, that most diseases are produced.  
 Dr. P. feels confident that no person who  
 gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after  
 feel willing to be without them. The tes-  
 timony of thousands speaking in the high-  
 est terms of their efficacy, might be added,  
 but the very high reputation Dr. P. has ac-  
 quired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable  
 Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica" for the  
 cure of Dyspepsia and Liver com-  
 plaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to  
 those wishing to make a trial of their vir-  
 tues. They contain not a particle of Mer-  
 cury, or any ingredient that does not act in  
 harmony with health and opens disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the  
 most eminent American and European Med-  
 ical professors, and practiced his profession  
 many years in the South, where diseases of  
 the most obstinate character prevail, con-  
 sider himself well qualified to judge on the  
 nature of disease incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS,  
 M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for  
 the cure of obstructions Diseases, by means of  
 vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street,  
 New York, inventor and sole proprietor.  
 Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50  
 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in  
 Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Con-  
 cord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury  
 by John Murphy, where numerous certifi-  
 cates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.  
 Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

**Taken Up**  
 AND committed to the Jail of  
 Mecklenburg county, on the  
 19th instant, a negro boy named  
 ARCHER, about five feet six in-  
 ches high, dark complexion, with a  
 large scar on his forehead, and says  
 he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Char-  
 lotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is  
 requested to come forward, prove property, pay  
 charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt  
 with as the law directs.  
 J. McCONAUGHY, Jailor.  
 Oct. 12, 1835. 634f

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed  
 by the Board of Trustees, for the  
 purpose of Teaching, and having done  
 so, will commence a School on the 1st of  
 a sufficient number of subscribers can be ob-  
 tained.

**Terms:**  
 For Reading, Writing, and Spelling, 20 pr. yr.  
 English Grammar, Arithmetic and  
 Geography, 25 " "  
 History, Natural Philosophy, and  
 Chemistry, 30 " "  
 Latin, with the above, 40 " "  
 The Articles of the School may be seen  
 at the office of B. Oates, Esq.  
 H. D. W. ALEXANDER.  
 April 14, 1836.

## A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford  
 every facility to the Travelling Public,  
 now announce that they have completed all  
 their arrangements, and can with truth say,  
 We present you with a Line of Hacks pos-  
 sessing advantages over any other, if you  
 wish to get on with ease and dispatch—hav-  
 ing obtained that great desideratum with all  
 Travellers—no detention on the road. It is  
 so arranged as to correspond, in its arri-  
 vals at Raleigh, with the departure of the  
 following stages, viz: The Great Daily  
 Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing  
 through Louisville, Warrenton, and Hal-  
 fax; at the latter place a Line of Stages  
 communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-  
 Road for Norfolk; by continuing on to  
 Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-  
 Road; and on your arrival at that place you  
 have the choice of two Lines—either by  
 land to Washington City, via Richmond and  
 Fredericksburg, or by  
 Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be  
 no detention, as there is a Line of Steam-  
 Boats for Baltimore in connection with the  
 line. This line also connects with one from  
 Raleigh to Norfolk.  
 Leaving the Standard Hotel, Salisbury,  
 TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock,  
 A. M.—after the arrival of the Richmond  
 Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh  
 next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Ra-  
 leigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2  
 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next  
 days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing suf-  
 ficient time on the road for SLEEP.

At the Hacks are Albany make, entirely  
 new, and cannot be surpassed by any other  
 and upon the Towns are mounted, the best  
 and most comfortable, and the Price is  
 only SEVEN DOLLARS. All  
 moderate distances 7 cents per mile.

For particulars from the South, please  
 to take our Line, will be carried to either  
 Salisbury only.  
 For all Stages and Packages at the risk  
 of the owner.

WILLIAM MORRISON,  
 JOSEPH L. MORRISON.  
 April 11, 1836.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City  
 amounts to \$10 00, as follows:  
 From Raleigh to Blakely, 50 cts.  
 Blakely to Portsmouth, 25 cts.  
 Portsmouth to Baltimore, 25 cts.  
 Baltimore to Washington, 25 cts.  
 Fredericksburg to Washington, 25 cts.  
 The Steam-Boat fare from Fredericksburg  
 to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

**JOB PRINTING**  
 Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will  
 be thankfully received and punctually  
 attended to.

## State of the Markets, &c.

**FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 3.**  
 Brandy, French, 50 a 60 Nails, cut, 7 a 7½  
 Apples, 13 a 15 Sugar, brown, 13½ a 14  
 Bacon, 12 a 13 " " Lard, 10 a 10½  
 Butter, 22 a 23 " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Coffee, 14 a 15 " " do. 65 a 70  
 Cotton, 16 a 16½ " " do. 81 a 85  
 Corn, 80 a 90 " " do. 34 a 36  
 Flour, 80 a 90 " " do. 6 a 7  
 Feathers, 1 a 1½ " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Iron, 5 a 6 " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Molasses, 48 a 50

**CHERAW—APRIL 18.**  
 Bacon, 12½ a 13½ Molasses, 40 a 45  
 Brandy, 50 a 60 Nails, 7 a 7½  
 Sugar, 13½ a 14 " " do. 11 a 11½  
 Coffee, 14 a 15 " " do. 65 a 70  
 Cotton, 16 a 16½ " " do. 81 a 85  
 Corn, 80 a 90 " " do. 34 a 36  
 Flour, 80 a 90 " " do. 6 a 7  
 Feathers, 1 a 1½ " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Iron, 5 a 6 " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Molasses, 48 a 50

**COLUMBIA—APRIL 18.**  
 Bacon, 12½ a 13½ Nails, 7 a 7½  
 Brandy, 50 a 60 " " do. 11 a 11½  
 Sugar, 13½ a 14 " " do. 65 a 70  
 Coffee, 14 a 15 " " do. 81 a 85  
 Cotton, 16 a 16½ " " do. 34 a 36  
 Corn, 80 a 90 " " do. 6 a 7  
 Flour, 80 a 90 " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Feathers, 1 a 1½ " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Iron, 5 a 6 " " do. 10 a 10½  
 Molasses, 48 a 50

**CAMDEN—APRIL 16.**  
 Cotton, 13 a 14 Bacon, cut, 00 a 10  
 Corn, bush, 70 a 75 Whiskey, 35 a 40  
 Wheat, 81 a 91 Brandy, French, 00 a 60  
 Flour, country, 60 a 65 " " Apple, 00 a 60  
 Cotton—During the week there has been but  
 little done in this article, and prices have given  
 way a little. We have heard of no sales within  
 day or two, and our quotations are therefore rather  
 nominal than otherwise, say 17 to 18 cents—John  
 Pay.